NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

DAILY RENALD two cents per copy. \$7 per an WEEKLY RENALD, every Saturday, at viz or THE WEEK IN HERALD, over Saturday, at six over p. pp. over 55 per comment; the European Eletton every Wednesday of second services because because part of Gentle British '55 to gary part of the Charleson's both to Geology part of the University both to Geology part of second services and the second services and the second services are services as the second services and the second services are services as the second services are services are services as the second services are services as the THE FAMILY REKALD on Wednesday, at four cents per

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PADRICULARLY REQUISITED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SERT OF

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street,-Italian Ope-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -- Equintalias Panyons

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

BOWEST THEATER, Bowery .- WINTER'S TALE - MUNICIPALITY LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.-Tar

BEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery, Signe or Pat-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and

BEYANTS' MINSTREIS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway. - HOOLEY & CAMPRELL'S MIDERALE-BURLESQUE STUEF BEREIN-BRIDINED CALIFORNIA

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.-Engritori

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. - SORGE

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald --- Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Shannon, will leave this port to-day for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city this moraling at eleven o'clock.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap-

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE REPAIL will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at like office during the previous week, and up to the hour

of publicating. The News.

By the arrival of the bark Maraval at this port yesterday we have Turks Islands dates to the 25th The salt market was unusually dull, only 5.438 bushels having been shipped since the last report. The weather during the week had been fine, and many pans were again making. Quotations were 7 c. a Sc. per bushel; export duty to. The Marayal also brings advices from Barbadoes to the 15th cit. The health of the island was good. The arrivals of cargoes of American produce had been numerous, but the demand continued lively.

A committee of the Tammany Hall democracy

of the Eighth district last evening nominated J Augustus Page for Congress. Senator Seward was at Madison, Wisconsin, yes-

Lerday, where he made a speech, of which we give sketch in another column.

The Prince of Wales at Toronto yesterday joined

a yacht club, laid a corner stone of a statue of his mother, planted a tree in a botanical garden, visited the University and the Normal School, reviewed the troops, held a levee, listened to a number of addresses, and attended a ball in the evening-a tolerably hard days work, we should say. The Or ange excitement appears to have altogether sub-

The Aldermanic Committee appointed to conalder the charges of the Mayor against Messrs. Tappan and Craven continued their investigation Sesterday. All the members were present. Replies were read by both gentlemen, and the committee adjourned till Monday next. We publish Mr. Tappan's reply, and several extracts from Mr

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervinors, held yesterday, the Comptroller transmitted to the Board a detailed account of all the moneys and securities under his control. They amount to a total of \$1,045,628 02. The bill of Hon, J. McLeod Murphy, Chief Engineer of the Harlem River Servey, was ordered to be paid, and the committee reported the work as being rapidly pushed forward, with an ultimate certainty of success. Several resolutions were offered and bills passed, and finally the Board adjourned to meet on Monday at eleven A. M.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and transacted considerable routine business. A re-port of the proceedings is given in another column.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and received a large batch of reports from the several committees, which were laid over. Mr. Lent submitted an ordinance making provision for the better construction of sinks and cesspools, and directing that they should connect with the sewer. The paper was referred to the Committee on Ordinces. The contract for regulating and grading Third avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-secon ptreet, and from Ninety-third to 110th street, was nwarded to James Cunningham for \$10,498 47. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in instructing the City Inspector to prepare the necessary propo Bals for cleaning the streets for the next five years; Blso to pay the Assistant Health Wardens appointed by the Health Commissioners. Mesers. Lent and Pinckney strenuously opposed the passage of the resolution, affirming that these men were appointed without authority, and the city was asked to pay them three dollars a day for doing nothing. The

Board then adjourned till Thursday.

! The motion for injunction against the Gridiron Rai way was to have come on in the Supreme Court yesterday, but in consequence of the absence

of counsel was postponed. The argument on the stay of proceedings in the mandamus against the Supervisors, compelling them to raise \$80,000 to pay the Commissioners of Record, was also adjourned because of the absence

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting ves Lerday, transferred Sergeant Dege to the Third Dis trict Court, and Sergeant Folyer to the Second District Court, after which they adjourned.

A curious case of alleged arson is undergoing Investigation by Fire Marshal Baker. A German Or Swiss named Jacob Miller has been placed under arrest on suspicion of having wilfully set fire to his Lager bier saloon, at No. 400 Canal street, for the purpose of obtaining money from an insurance company. The sister of the accused has also been detained as an accomplice in the affair.

The cetton market was firm yesterday, and more ac give, with a better demand from spinners. The sales Combraced about 3,000 bales, closing, however, at un

The foreign news had a depressing effect upon the mar fort for breadstuffs. Common and medium grades of Wheat was heavy, and 2c. a 4c. per bushel cheaper, bu mails souve at the concession, including free rales here band to arrive. Corn was dell and lower, with a mode

prime at \$14 1247 a \$14 25, and choice do. at \$14 50. Sigar was active, with sales of 1,100 a 1,300 thins, 2100 boxes and 11,200 bags Maat \$14 50. alla at rates given in another column. Coffee was steady. The public sale of Santos proved a good one, and showed an advance of \$10. The catalogue embraced about 4,500 bags of which 8,758 bags were sold at 14c. a 15 %c., average 14.50c, and 747 do, were sold at 14%c, a 14%c, and 250 do St. Domingo at 12%c, a 15c. Freughte were tolerably active, with engagements of about 60,000 bushels wheat, in ship's bags, at 15c. a 125c., and flour at is 10%4. To London wheat was taken at 144., in sh., is bags, and flour at 4s., and come hope at %4 per th.

The Orisis of the Presidential Question-

The results of the Maine September State election strongly foreshadow the triumph of the republicans in the great national contest of November. The chances for Lincoln's defeat are reduced to a very parrow margin. Vermont and Maine have settled the question for the New England States. There is no hope for the Union conservative forces in that quarter. Nor can we give them any encouragement from the rethe great West. From Ohio to Minnesota the swarming processions of the flag of Lincoln seem to be carrying everything before them. The States which may defeat him are Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, but it is probable that upon New York alone the whole weight of the battle may depend.

Assuming, then, that the responsibility rests upon New York, how will she meet it! Against the slavery agitating schemes of the republican party there is a popular majority in this State hard upon fifty thousand. But the materials which make up this majority are composed of diverse political factions, and they are not united. The general plan of a union among them has been arranged. and from the Douglas democratic festival in Jones' Wood to day the ratification question. yea or nay, will be determined. The Albany Regency State Committee are to meet upon the matter of the coalition ticket on Friday, in this city so that they may act by authority from the decree expected this day from Jones' Wood. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Johnson, the candidates of one wing of the democracy at Baltimore for President and Vice President are to address the people on this momentous occasion, and it is to be hoped and expected that their views and recommendations will be the signal for that grand rally of all the conservative elements of the Empire State necessary to rescue it from this overshadowing abolition holy alliance, marching forward now in the confidence of victory.

In this light we may truly regard this political meeting as the crisis of the campaign, and the chief orator of the day as the man of all men charged with the responsibility of turning his face in the right direction. Let Mr. Douglas frankly, freely and cordially accept and recommend to the several conservative parties concerned the joint electoral ticket proposed in their common cause against Lincoln, and the "Little Giant" may give an impulse to this movement which will save the State, and thus defeat the common enemy. On the other hand, let Mr. Douglas play the foolish part of the dog in the manger, and all the well directed efforts of our conservative fellow-citizens for a powerful combination against the republicans will come to nothing.

This is the precise point of danger. It is be lieved extensively that Mr. Douglas is opposed to any recognition, in any way, of the rival demogratic ticket of Breckinridge and Lane, and that, rather than contribute any aid and comfort to this ticket, he will not only consent to the election of Lincoln, but will labor to effect it. We are sorry to give currency to this opinion ; but the campaign speeches of Mr. Douglas, North and South, justify it. In none of these electioneering discourses has he spoken to the true line of argument, the ways and means for defeating this sectional republican party; but in every instance his grievances against the Breckinridge democracy have been the burden of his eloquence. Mr. Breckinridge has been pursuing the same upprofita ble course of recrimination, upon party tests, and abstractions, and convention proceedings. and all such wretched electioneering clap-trap, in the face of a powerful adversary, who can only be beaten by union and harmony among the Douglas democracy, the Breckinridge democracy, old line whige, Americans, and all other conservatives opposed to this republican party of abolition and disunion crusaders.

The speech of Mr. Douglas to-day will enable us to determine not only whether there is still a living prospect for the defeat of Lincoln, but whether Mr. Douglas himself is now in the field in good faith as a Presidential candidate. or as an ally of Mr. Lincoln in the disguise of a competitor. In other words, we shall know today whether Mr. Douglas prefers the certain election of Lincoln to the possible success of Breckinridge or Lane by casting the election into Corgress. The only chance that we are aware of for Mr. Douglas to secure a solitary electoral vote from this election is through this coalition New York ticket, whereby he may secure difteen electoral votes. This is an offer which it is hoped, he will not refuse; but as its acceptance will involve a great change in the independent programme which beshas thus far pursued, we swalt the issue with some solici-

With Mr. Douglas actively co-operating in this New York Union movement, the State, the Presidency, the government, and all the great interests of this now united confederacy, may be rescued from the disunion touch of the republi can party; and thus Mr. Douglas may cetablish a substantial claim to the succession. Other wise, with the Douglas democracy and the Breckinridge democracy encouraged still to harass and cripple each other, we may as well abandon the unequal fight and yield the field to Lincoln.

No intelligent man can consult the returns of the late Maine election without reaching the copclusion that nothing but the most cordial co-operation among all the odds and ends of parties and factions of the Central States, and specially of New York, opposed to the "irrepressible conflict," can prevent the inauguration of this conflict with our elections of November. A generous and zealous Union coalition in New York may turn the tide of the battle! but this coalition depends upon the course of Mr. Douglas to-day.

THE CASE OF THE ENGINEER OF THE CROTON Boann.- We ask the attention of our readers to the sworn statement of Mr. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, published in another part of this paper, which was presented to the lavestigating committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. It will be seen, of per sees at \$40 to a \$10 to, and of new We think, from that document, that the charges

upon which his removal is demanded have after all, very little of a substantial character about them; certainly nothing sufficiently strong to base his summary removal from office upon. Mr. Craven is a man of integrity and experience, who has been for a long time an officer of perhaps the most efficiently conducted department of the city government, and his dismissa! from office, now awaiting confirmation by the Aldermen, has been the subject of no small surprise on the part of the public.

NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN TURKEY-DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AMONG THE ARMENT ANS .- In another column will be found an interesting letter from an Armenian gentleman of Constantinople

True to their early policy, the Turks ignored the political existence of their Christian subjects, the Payahs, but allowed them to manage their own affairs through a representative chosen from the higher clergy, with the idea that they could be easily governed through their religious sympathies. The civil officer of the Armenians was styled Patriarch. But there is a class of these Rayahs who superseded the Patriarch, controlled the national affaire and became the real intermediaries between the Porte and their own people. These intermediaries owe their position to the isolated condition of the Turkish government from the prople, and are generally the notables of the different communities. They are called by the Turks, poolooks; by the Greeks, archons; and by the Armenians, amirahs. They were not elected by the people, nor appointed by the Porte, but were self-constituted authorities. The amiraks, or notables, of the Armenian nation are generally the sarafs, or bankers. The business of a banker in Constantinople does not consist in discounting notes, dabbling in government securities, or speculating on 'Change; they have their own system. The Turk is a helpless being as regards the manage ment of his financial affairs. Not desiring to engage in productive pursuits, his ambition leads him to aspire to civil employment. But he has not the means either of self maintenance or promotion. If he has been so fortunate as to attach himself to a patron, and thereby secured a position, he next endeavors to procure a banker, to whom he not only entrusts his income and disbursements, but depends upon him for future advancement. The salary of a public official is only paid at the end of the month of actual service, and is often postponed for several months, so that pressing wants compel him to ask the interference of a banker, who is authorized to draw the salary and also to collect other incomes, should be have any, as collateral security for advances, upon which he is entitled to charge the moderate interest of twenty per cent a year. But the bankers' profits are not confined to this high per centage. The sum advanced by no means meets the ne cessities of his employer, and hence they compromise the matter. If the functionary wants a carpet or a pipe, a jewel or a slave, a cayik or carriage, the banker is commissioned to make the purchases, which he obtains on credit, though each article is passed into the ac-

day.

This apparent advantage, combined with the extravagant desires of the customer, tempts the banker to injudicious advances, thus involving himself in difficulties from which he can only escape by the promotion of the functionary, which brings with it increased revenues. Thus the interests of banker and official become identified; the one, from motives of self-preservation, endeavore to accelerate the good fortune of his patron, and the other studiously involves his banker in such embarrassments as will prove stepping stones to his own future greatness. In time the bankers became wealthy and influential, and naturally assumed the dignity of amirahs, availing themselves of their posi tion to threaten the government and oppress the people. In 1849 the latter attempted to

at this self constituted oligarchy, but in vi It appears from the communication to which we refer that the Armenians have at last succeeded in enforcing the popular will and establishing a constitutional government for themselves. These movements seem to foreshadow the accomplishment of some such plan as that which we recommended the other day for the settlement of the Eastern question, inasmuch as the Armenians are gradually preparing to take possession of their own portion of the Sultan's dominions. But what will Russia say to this arrangement! The Emperor Nicholae made use of this memorable declaration:-"I will not permit the breaking up of Turkey into small republics. I would rather go to war, and, as long as I have a man and a musket left, would carry it on." By recent advices we learn that the Russian Minister at Constantinople took part with the Armenians in the late quarrel with the Protestants about the burying ground at Constantinople, offering his support to the Patriarch and acknowledging a sort of religious sympathy with them by repairing after the interview, to the Armenian church and performing his devotions there. Will be follow out the policy of his late master, or continue to manifest his sympathy with the Armenians when they attempt to regain their country and their independence? We shall see

THE APOTHECARIES IN COUNCIL.-The ninth annual convocation of the American Pharmaceutical Association met yesterday at the Uni versity Buildings in this city, and will probably remain several days in consultation. We have never known these self-styled learned bodies to take up any practical question of their own accord; and in the present instance a number of the members have long winded essays and papers to read, which would be much better placed in the columns of the Apothecaries ernal. Now that there are some two or three hundred of these gentlemen here, gathered from all parts of the country, we advise them to take under consideration the important subject of the readiness with which many members of their body will sell to anybody sixpence worth of strychnine er other deadly poison, without inquiry, and without any distinctive preparation of the substance that will so readily cause death. Let them devise some method for changing that readiness with which members of their profession become almost accessories before the fact of murder in so many instances. We believe they could also find another fertile field of discussion and practical reform in the system of adulteration of medicines, so largely practised. There is many a poor patient dies, and many a physician loses regulation, because the rascally apothecary who puts up the prescription has substituted some inactive ingredient for the drug the physician wished to ex- about this matter, which is one of vital import-

bibit. We suggest to the Pharmaceutical Convention the propriety of soliciting the State Legislatures to create an inspector of pharmacy, with power to look into all the boxes and bottles of the apothecaries to see if they deal truly or falsely in their profession. Let us have some common sense and practical discussion in their meetings for the benefit of suffering humanity.

NEW COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN MEXICO AN Spans.-The telegraphic news from Mexico, by way of Havens, brings intelligence that the courts at Vera Cruz have declared the Spanish bark Maria Concepcion a legal prize.

This step on the part of the Juarez govern ment is a very important one, and will tend to complicate still more the relations between Spain and Mexico. The Maria Concepcion is Spanish bark that salled from Havana, ostensibly for Galveston, with supplies for Miramon's army during his siege of Vera Cruz last spring, and was captured by the Mexican government in the vicinity of that port, shortly after the capture of the steamers Miramon and Marques de la Habana by our own paval forces. While he case was pending in the Mexican courts, the Spanish naval commander at Vera Cruz made a posemptory demand for her liberation, and reply the Juarez government remitted in reply the Juarez government remarks to him copies of papers found on board of her, which are said to have established her complicity in the belligerent movements of the Mexican parties. Since then we have not heard anything more about the case, as the Spanish commander remitted the documents to his superiors.

But this case is said to form an important par of the claims which Spain is now actively pres ing against Mexico, and which she is determined to enforce as soon as the cool weather sets in if an arrangement is not previously made. Our government, in view of the probabl difficulties in the Mexican Gulf, is concentrating a large force there, and Mr. McLane, our Minis ter to that republic, is preparing to return at an early day to his post. We may have lively times in the Southern waters before the winter is over.

THE FATE OF WALKER.—The advices from Honduras, by way of Havana, inform us that the commander of the British steamer Icarus had ordered Walker to surrender Truxillo to the legitimate authorities, and be had accord ingly evacuated the town and marched down

the coast with eighty men.

We shall not be surprised if this action or the part of the British commander saves th lives of the filibuster and his followers. Had be contented himself with lying in the harbon and preventing the landing of supplies and recruits for Walker while Guardiola gathered forces around him and starved or compelled him to surrender, the whole set might have been captured. But in forcing Walker to evacuate the fort, he has obliged him to take the only course that will save bimself and men. They may march along the coast, where the natives will not dare to resist or attack them, and, when tired out, take some echooner or bungo and cross over to Ruatan, whence they can easily get back to New Orleans. It is in such an en erprise as this and not in being cooped up in a fort, that such men as those who are with Walker show the stuff that is in them. We have already seen how, when one of their boats upset at sea, one of them swam all night seaward, and in the morning brought the schoone down to rescue his companions from the bot tom of the bost. Honduras has no navy to guard her coast, and as the English naval com mander has shown that he does not want Walker on his hands, it is not improbable that in order to escape a fate like that of Lopez in Cuba, he may embark, as did Crittenden, and find safety, and perhaps a friendly sail, upon the waters.

THE MASSACRE ON LAKE MICHIGAN-PROTEC

TION FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.-The case

of the steamboat Lady Elgin is one that should

movement is made by the proper authorities to enforce the law of Congress in relation to inland and ocean steam navigation. The law provides that every vessel engaged in the carrying of passengers shall be furnished with lifeboats and life preservers sufficient for the safety of all persons who may be on board. The existence of this law has been almost entirely ignored by wners and masters of steamboats engaged navigating our waters. Since the fearful examrded by the loss of the Arctic, thing have been better managed on board the ocean steamships. Many, if not all of them, have a regu lar system under which the officers and cres are assigned positions in the event of disaster This plan might be adopted in a form modifi to suit the case of every steamboat engaged in river and lake navigation. And the fact is that the number of lives sacrificed in the latter service is much larger than in ocean steam navigation, albeit the risk of the latter is by far greater. Many of the officers in command of our smaller steam craft are hopelessly negligent. They think only of speed, and seem to imagine that safety is some thing which will come of itself. If they pro vide life preservers and boats they take no pains to ascertain whether or not they are serviceable or accessible. We have seen Staten Island boat completely loaded down with passengers, two-thirds women and chill dren, and upon examination found a few cor life preservers stowed away in almost the last place that a landsman would think of looking for them. On the forward deck there was a small boat which might have held a dozen people if it escaped the danger of swamping in being launched. Nearly, if net quite, all the steamboats plying daily between this city and adjacent points are likewise deficient in this respect; and when powengers travel in such vessels it is at the imminent risk of their lives; for who can tell at what moment the calamity may happen! The only proper and legal course to pursue is to provide for it before it happens. The case of the Lady Eigin is one from which we should all take warning. Had proper discipline been preserved on that boat, and means of safety provided according to law, many more lives might have been saved. As it is, more than three hundred men. women and children have gone to their long accounts, the victims of cupidity and negligence. We earnestly hope that the frightful example of the Lake Michigan massacre will not be lost sight of by the United States authorities but that an immediate and thorough inspection of all the steamboats navigating our waters will be made at once, and that the owners will be compelled to comply with the pro visions of the law. There should be no delay

arce. The work of inspection should be commenced immediately.

THE GREAT EASTERN IN THE TRANSATIANTIC TRADE.—It appears to be now settled that the Great Eastern is to make another trip to this country, and the probability is that she will be put regularly into the transatiantic trade as the most available purpose to which she can be devoted. It may be that she will pay better running between this country and some port in England than in any other service; but we very much doubt whether that result can be accom plished by putting her on any line to a South-ern port. It is stated to be the intention of the directors to send her to Hampton Roads; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether the South can furnish the monster ship with sufficient cargo to make a regular communication with any Southern city either desirable or profitable. We do not think it can. If she is to run to any American port at all, New York is the proper one for her. Here she can command vastly more trade in freight this being the grand centre of the imports and exports of the country-besides a passenger traffic which she never could obtain in Norfolk or any other Southern port. Then, again, by sailing to and from New York she would be placed in immediate connection with Halifax and all the British colonial possessions—no small advantage to any English line of steamers. We think it very likely, then, that the company will see the im portance of running the Great Eastern perma sently to New York, should the idea of putting ber into the Australia trade be abandon it very probably will be, if it is not already.

We publish in another column a highly in eresting and detailed account from our special correspondent of the return voyage of the Great Eastern, showing her complete mechanial success.

AN INTERESTING CASE FOR SHIP MASTERS .- W. referred a short time ago to a very carious case seriously affecting our merchant marine service which occurred at the port of Bremerhaven. The facts were these: A seaman belonging to the bark Sarah Park, of New York, committed an offence against the municipal laws of Bremerhaven and was arrested and sent to prison by the authorities. The captain was compelled to employ a substitute at a cost of some twelve dollars while the vessel was in port, and subsequently had to sail without the seaman—the authorities refusing to release him. It is the law that American consuls can claim three months' extra wages from the captain of any vessel for each one of his crew who may leave the ship's service in a foreign port, and accordingly the Consular Agent at Bremerbayen demanded that amount from Captain Pendleton, of the Sarah Park, in which demand he was sustained by the American Consul at Bremen. The captain paid the money under protest, and on arriving in England appealed to our Consul at London, Mr. Campbell. one of our oldest and most experienced consular officials, who pronounced the demand of the Consul at Bremen unprecedented and unjust.

Upon returning to New York it appears that Captain Pendleton referred the case to the State Department, and in reply received the following communication from Mr. Case, deciar-ing the action of the Consular Agent and United States Consul at Bremen strictly legal:-

If this be the law, as no doubt it is, then it is very bard one for ship masters and owners, and they should petition Congress to repeal it, or Congress should do so without waiting for any application, as they should also modify many other laws relating to our merchant se vice, which is miserably managed for both masters and seamen, rendering the procurement of the latter exceedingly difficult. It is certainly a great bardship that a ship captain should be compelled, not only to lose the services of one of his crew by no fault of his own, as in this case, but to pay the absentee three months' extra wages besides. Nothing is easier than for a seaman to get committed to prison for some stight offence in a foreign port, if the master or the service should be disagreeable to him, and thus abandon his duty to his ship, and receive three months' wages for nothing. The existence of a law sanctioning such a course is a direct encouragement to this mischievous prac-tice, and it should not be permitted to remain in force a single month.

OUR TRUNCHAPH LINES TO THE PACTETO. Telegraphic communication between the Atlan tic and Pacific coasts is bastening to completion in a very encouraging manner. Our despatche yesterday announced that the line from Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, was open to the federal capital, and the President had congratulated the directors, by lightning, upon the success of the enterprise. This line runs through Salt Lake Valley to the Pacific. and is only one of two or three in course of construction to California. A more scutherly line is proceeding with equal rapidity, by way of Los Apreles, to San Francisco. Within the present year, in all probability, the eastern and western shores of the continent will be in immediate communication, and New York will be brought within a few hours' distance of the metropolis of the Golden State.

WORTH WATCHING .- While the newspapers of all parties are making a great noise about fusion and the Presidency, and the leaders are talking of nothing but Breckinridge and Doughe and Bell and Lincoln, the small politicians are making a far greater fuss about the local offices, and have all their wits employed in trying to secure the State and city plunder for them selves. The public attention is turned towards the struggle for the ascendency of republican ism in the national councils, or its overthrow by the combined hosts of conservatism-the battle royal for the federal loaves and fishes.

The political sharpers are taking advantage of this bustle to accomplish their designs against the State and city treasury, as the pickpocket watches his opportunity during a riot in the streets to appropriate a spectator's purse. There is the office of City Judge, and the office of Recorder, and the office of Surrogate, and the fat office of Register. worth probably some \$40,000, to be run for in November, and upon these there are cast many longing, covetous eyes, and intrigues of all

kinds are being carried on to get possession of them. Then there are seats in the Legislature vacant, and many who want to plunder are very anxious to fill them. In December there is to be an election for Aldermen and Councilmen, and the aspirants for these, bungering and thirsting not after righteousness, but after the people's money, are laying their plans for grand jobs, and are already making their burgains with the ward politicians and the harpies who are watching for the prey with which the expect the new Corporation to supply them.

It becomes the citizens, therefore, not to be too much engrossed with the Presidential election and the splutter which the newspapers are making about fusion, but to keep a keen eye se the men who are quietly stealing into the loost offices. For if they do not take good care they will have a more corrupt Legislature and a more predigate Corporation than has ever yet cursed the State or disgraced the city. It is very important that the public should look after the Presidential election and the schemers who are moving beaven and earth and the place below to defeat the well known wishes of the people for union against revolutionary black republicanism. But while doing this let them act leave the other undone, but keep a sharp lookout for the men who are to have the control of the public money in the State and the city, who are to administer justice, and who are to at other important offices of trust and emplument

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Bids for the Pacific Telegraph Comtract-The Great Eastern and Direct Trade with Europe-The Fate of Walker, dec., dic. Wassungross, Sept. 11, 1869.

Walker, dec., dec.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1869.

mix sine for the Paring religious contract.

The Secretary of the Tressury to day opoued the bids for the construction and use by the government of a telegraph line to the Pacific. The proposal of Hiram Sibley, representing the Western Union line, was in accordance with the minimum sum in the act of Congress, manely—340,000 per annum, and three dollars for a single despatch of ten words, with the undil proportionate deduction upon despatches of greater length. Theodors Adams, of Harrisburg, Pa., bids \$29,000 per annum, for the years; Orville Clark, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., and J. H. Harman, of Detroit, \$25,000, for ten years; B. F. Ficklin, of St. Jeseph, makes three bids; the first, \$35,000 per annum, for ten years; the second, \$40,000, and to transmit all government despatches at a dollar and a half for the first ten words, with the until deduction on those of greater length; third, \$40,. usual deduction on those of greater length; third, \$40, 000, accompanied with a proposition to run a pony ex press after the first five hundred miles of the line is finished, at the usual telegraph rates, until the line is some pleted—for this, however, the act makes no provision.

The bid of Mr. Sibley, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, represents the interests of the Califor-nia companies, as well as his own. These parties are tuly competent to build the line, and of course have much greater pecupiary interest than any other parties can have, be cause it would connect with and furnish business to their present lines. But they declare that they should lose meney by building it. If it is awarded to them, it most be

There were present at the opening of the bids] Me Sibley, Ficklin, James S Graham and A W. Bee. Pa-last named is connected with the Placerville and St. Je

decision this week.

Mr. Mann has received letters stating that the Great Eastern will eall for New York about the middle of Octo-ber. The selection of New York is determined by the passengers, who profer to arrive there; but she will im-mediately come to Hampton Roads, and if the Bouth will sostate the enterprise she will be a regular direct tenter

O Europe.
GRAND CONSTRUCT OF THE ADDITIONATES.

GRANG COMPUTATO THE ARCUTONISM.

There are proofs of a grand conspiracy of the abolitionism throughout the North to obtain possession of the federal government, in order to free the United States as a nation from what they call the "oppositium" of African slavery. One part of this plot was the Covode inquisition, thereby to assail the character of the President, because he was regarded as the chief defender, from his position, of the consultational rights of the slaveholding States. Saward, Greeley and Weed are mere tools of the actual conspirators, while they fracty themselves leaders. Let Lincoln only be elected, and the true powers will then show themselves, as the vulgar and violent fallows who made his nomination over Seward did at Chicago. The proofs are this keeping, thanks to some leaky regues among the plotters. The developments will blow Seward, Lincoln and the conspirators against the government sky high.

Mr. Burns, of Milwackee, who was lost on the Lady Eigin, was only Deputy Marshal for that district; so the applicants for what they thought the vacant Marshallawe been rather too quick in begging to be put in a cman's above. The Marshal lives.

Walker and his fate excite no attention here. The feeling is that he and his myrmidons deserve to be desig with according to the law of nations.

The letter of Mr. Brooks, purporting to be addre the President, is considered bigus. A Bell man would hardly blame Mr. Buchanan for not interfering with elections—the very thing Mr. Bell prides himself upon

The news from Maine is very satisfactory to the repub-licans, but does not exactly accord with the professed oxectations of other parties.

The Maine State Election

PORTLAND, Sept. 11, 1800.
212 towns give Washburn, republican, 48,147. Smart, democrat, 35,026; Barnes, whig, 1,540, against in the same towns last year, Morrill, republican, 29,360. Smith, democrat, 50,564. The republican majority is 11,881, against 8,816 fast year. In an increased yet of 14,500 there is 11,851, against 8,816 fast year. In an increased vote of 14,509 there is a republican ast gain of 5,060. The aggregate vote of the State will reach 120,000—about 20,000 more than last year. The returns confirm in every respect our last night's estimate. All the republican members of Congress are elected. The republicans are celebrating their victory in this city by a torchlight procession, illumination, &c.

The Walker Fillbusters.

REPORTED PORCE OF WALKER'S PARTY—RENPORTED TO JOIN THE FILLSUSTERS.

Naw Oninaws, Sept. 11, 1860.

It is believed that the report by the Oscools, stating that Gen. Walker's force had been reduced to twenty-five men, is incorrect. Walker was at Limason the 26th ult. with seventy six men, well provided. Capt. Salmon, of the British man of-war fearus, and declared his intention to take Walker if possible. It is believed Walker will march to Nicaragua. A vessel from Rusian, with provisions, clothing, &c., was expected to reach the maintand ston. A party of fifty is preparing to leave this city to

The National Horse Exhibition

The national exhibition of horses commenced here day. It promises to be more than ever successful. Some of the finest horses in the country are on exhibition, Flora Bemple and Fithan Allon among the number. Two thousand people were on the ground to day, notwith-standing the rain. The Boston Weekly Bank State

Specie.
Due from other banks.
Due to other banks...
Deposits.
Circulation.

A Wescass at a Dears Bun.—Mr. R. G. Denning, of Barrisburg, Pennsytvaula, who was injured on the Pennsylvania radiroad hast Thursday, died the same night. The Harrisburg Integraph says.—The deceased had for some time been between the next shad of this city, him Gray, and both holded forward to a speed and ineppy union. When it was excertained that Mr. Denning could not possibly survive, at the mutual request of him and his betrothed, and with the consent of the parents of both they were married, Rev. Mr. Carson performing the solution and impressive coremony by the behavior of the dying nom. The bridgernous passed from the nitar to the toms, and the deceated bride of an hour changed her soluting garmens for the habitments of movembre.